

III. REMARKS

Claims 1, 12-13, 16-20, 22, 24-30, 40-41, 44-48, 50 and 52-58 are not unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Wynblatt in view of Lutterback.

The independent claims recite the feature of transmitting a virtual noticeboard within a geographically limited coverage area to a portable electronic device and displaying a new message, reply, and/or a comment in the virtual noticeboard. This has the advantage of ease of use of the virtual noticeboard, e.g., enabling communication among several users and faster response time (see page 2, lines 10-12).

Wynblatt does not disclose (either explicitly or implicitly) that the first device is portable user equipment in a mobile telephone system as recited in the independent claims. In fact, Wynblatt does not disclose anything on the real implementation of the transmitter. The portion quoted by the Examiner (column 5, lines 61-62) merely discloses that the local agent (with the transmitter) could be aboard a placard truck. This is quite far from disclosing the presently claimed use of the portable, i.e., capable of being carried, user equipment in a mobile telephone system. The transmitter could well be an ordinary transmitter; it could even operate at a frequency different from that of a mobile telephone system.

As the Examiner correctly states, neither does Wynblatt disclose such a virtual noticeboard that is capable of displaying a new message, a reply and/or a comment from another electronic device as recited in the independent claims. The virtual noticeboard of the present independent claims is implemented in the portable user equipment in a mobile telephone system. As the user equipment moves, the virtual noticeboard moves also. The context of the virtual noticeboard is arranged to be transmitted within a geographically limited coverage area of the radio means of the user equipment. Figures 3 and 5 and the description in page 12, lines 1-15 and 21-34, discusses the meaning of the geographically limited coverage area: It is either the

coverage of the short-range radio transceiver or a predetermined area within the mobile telephone system (such as a cell).

Even if the virtual noticeboard is located in the user equipment, it is to some degree public, depending on the choice of the user. Other users may see the virtual noticeboard, and they may interact with it by sending replies or comments, or even new messages (=notices).

Wynblatt certainly does not disclose such a flexible virtual noticeboard, enabling communication between several users. Wynblatt only discloses one-way advertising. It is admitted that in Wynblatt the user may locate more information according to the received URL, but this does not add up to the claimed virtual noticeboard of the present invention. Rather, it is just a mechanism advertising a WWW site.

Lutterbach is for the problems of static advertisement, limited information and viewer feedback (see column 8, lines 31-33). Since it is for a different problem than that solved by the claimed invention (ease of use of a virtual noticeboard among several users and fast response time), it cannot be properly combined with Wynblatt to solve the problems solved by the claimed invention, see In re Bigio, 72 USPQ2d 1209, 1212.

More importantly, Lutterbach discloses an interactive video display system. The viewer can talk back to the display in the form of video as received by a video camera or transmitted response is a user input device. The user input device may communicate with the display via a local wireless receiver of the display. The user response may include response to a series of statements.

The Examiner has argued the user responses equals a new message, a reply and/or a comment of the independent claims.

However, Lutterback does not disclose that the user responses are displayed in the video display, except maybe when the video camera connected to the video display is used to film a viewer talking back to the display.

To help further distinguish over the references the independent claims have been amended to recite that "...said new message, reply and/or comment comprises **textual data**". This is not disclosed in the references, which show **video** (picture) images.

Thus the combination of Wynblatt and Lutterbach does not result in the invention of the present independent claims.

Hence, for both of the above reasons (the references cannot be combined and even if they are combined the result is not the claimed invention), the rejection of the above claims should be withdrawn.

Further, claims 22 and 50 recite the feature that the second portable electronic device may include contact information in the reply information to the first electronic device. In the last Office Action, the Examiner suggests that this is not novel on the basis of Wynblatt (column 5, line 63, - column 6, line 16). It is respectfully submitted that this portion does not make this feature known, as it is only disclosed therein that the mobile information terminal may send some parameters to Internet programs. As shown in Figure 2, the WWW server 42 is clearly not at the same location as the local agent 28.

For this additional reason, claims 22 and 50 are novel and unobvious over Wynblatt in view of Lutterbach.

Claims 14 and 42 are not unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Wyblatt in view of Lutterbach and further in view of Emilsson.

Since Emilsson fails to disclose the above features, the rejection of claims 14 and 42 should be withdrawn since combining it with the first two references does not result in the claimed invention.

Claims 21 and 49 are not unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Wynblatt in view of Lutterbach and further in view Coad. Coad is for the problem of easy insertion of data into text messages that can be easily extracted (see column 1, line 66, to column 2, line

3). Since this is a different problem that solved by the presently claimed invention, it cannot be properly combined with the first two references.

More importantly, Coad also fails to disclose the above-discussed features. Thus combining it with the first two references does not result in the claimed invention. Hence the rejection of claims 21 and 49 should be withdrawn.

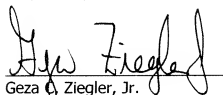
Claims 23 and 51 are not unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Wynblatt in view of Lutterbach and further in view of Kailamaki. Kailamaki is for various problems concerning billing systems (see column 3, paragraphs [0040] to [0050]). Since it is for a different problem than that solved by the presently claimed invention, it cannot be combined with the first two references to solve the problems presently solved.

More importantly Kailamaki fails to disclose the above-discussed features, combining it with the first two references does not result in the claimed invention. Hence, the rejection of claims 23 and 51 should be withdrawn.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment for any fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,



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